

that are working in the plants and the factories and the carpet looms who want a better future and a better education. I feel sorry for the millions of people in poverty who want a little bit better life in India but are now going to have to struggle because more and more of their money is going into their weapons and their nuclear arsenal. And I feel sorry for the people of Pakistan, too, again, who have made great strides in the last 50 years to build a nation, to build an infrastructure that will allow for a moderate Islamic State to exist in that area, and I feel sorry for the people of China. What is its Government going to do now?

Mr. President, we can only hope and pray that South Asia will now see this as a sign that they must get together and sign a comprehensive test ban treaty now, stop nuclear testing now, stop the arms race now; that India and China and Pakistan must get together and work out their problems through serious peaceful negotiations and not through the bluster of provocative actions taken by India yesterday to increase the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

Mr. President, I call on India to disavow what they did yesterday, to admit they made a mistake, to reach out to their neighbors in a serious attempt to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and to stop this madness once and for all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 10 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BREAST CANCER STAMP

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I would like to ask everyone to take a moment to look at the most important stamp ever issued in our history, and that is the one we have the painting of here on the easel. I joined the U.S. Postal Service in unveiling this stamp in Chapel Hill, NC, yesterday, the day after Mother's Day, as my colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, did the day before in Los Angeles, CA.

For the first time in U.S. history, the public will be able to play a more direct role in funding medical research and setting research priorities because of this stamp.

This may look like a regular first-class postage stamp, but it is not. It is a semi-postal stamp, the first of its kind ever issued in this country. It took an Act of Congress to create it, and we did just that. It was done to raise money for breast cancer research.

Incidentally, the United States is the only Nation around the world that has not issued semi-postal stamps before, but this stamp is different because part of the proceeds of this stamp will go directly to the NIH and the Department of Defense to pay for breast cancer research.

My colleague from California, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, introduced this legislation here in the Senate as Congressman VIC FAZIO did in the House of Representatives. While popular, the bill needed a vehicle to get it passed. I decided that if the Post Office could sell a Bugs Bunny stamp, they could sell a stamp to raise money for breast cancer research. I was able to add the proposal to an appropriations bill, and, along with the support of the majority of my colleagues here in the Senate and the House, the stamp now is born and in existence.

The Postal Service was not excited about doing this stamp, and they were concerned that other groups sponsoring other diseases would be pushing for a similar stamp. I find no problem with that. I just cosponsored a bill introduced by Senator SNOWE and Senator BURNS that would create a semi-postal stamp to raise money for prostate cancer research. I think this is a great way to let the public play a much larger role in helping fund medical research, and the effort should be encouraged. In fact, the Postal Service Board of Governors met today and selected an old friend and fellow North Carolinian, Bill Henderson, to serve as the next Postmaster General. Let me be the first to congratulate an old friend.

I have asked each member of the Postal Service Board to contribute an additional amount to this effort by turning over what would normally be collected for administrative costs to the cancer research fund. In other words, all of the gross money would go to cancer research. This is especially important in light of the fact that the Postal Rate Commission has just recommended that we raise the price of a first-class stamp by 1 cent.

If only 20 percent of first-class stamp buyers decide to buy this postal stamp—only 20 percent, one-fifth—we will raise \$120 million annually. That is the same amount of funding increase we fought for in last year's budget for the National Cancer Institute. The stamp will be sold for 40 cents when it goes on sale in August. The difference in price from 32 cents or 33 cents required to send a first-class letter, either the 7 cents or 8 cents, will go directly to the NIH and the Department of Defense for their breast cancer research studies.

If I could turn this into a "Home Shopping Channel" for a moment and address all the folks who may be watching: Please, I ask that they themselves buy and urge their friends to buy the stamp when it goes on sale this August. It is a wonderful gift, and when so giving it, when you make a gift, No. 1, you are sure the gift will be used, and you encourage the recipients of the gift to in turn buy the stamp themselves after the gift supply has been exhausted.

There may be some confusion because about a year ago the post office released a breast cancer awareness stamp. This was a nice gesture, but it

provided no money. This stamp will raise money for all the women and families afflicted by this dread disease. Let's prove the post office wrong and make the sale of this stamp a record-setting event.

I thank all my colleagues, and especially Senator FEINSTEIN, for their help in making this semi-postal stamp a reality. I urge you to join with the Postal Service, corporate sponsors, and breast cancer groups to plan events to launch the sale of this stamp completely around the country and in all the States. It has to be a success.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I suggested the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask to speak up to 3 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE U.S.-INDIAN RELATIONSHIP

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, Senator HARKIN from Iowa recently spoke on the floor about the terrible occurrence recently happening in India, the explosion of three nuclear devices, which has been roundly condemned around the world. It is very destabilizing in the Indian subcontinent and is going to trigger a set of automatic sanctions.

In the Foreign Relations Committee, at 2 p.m. tomorrow afternoon, we will be holding a hearing about the actions taken by the Indian Government, its consequences on the U.S.-Indian relationship, and its consequences throughout that subcontinent. I certainly invite all the Members of the U.S. Senate and others interested to watch these hearings and to follow those, because this is a significant event that has occurred. It has significant ramifications on U.S.-India relationships and is an action that is happening in one of the most volatile regions of the world.

I think we all advise and advocate strongly, for our allies and other friends of ours in the neighborhood, for there to be a calm, stable response to this and that there not be further testing to take place. We will explore these issues in the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

I yield the floor.

HIGH-TECH WEEK

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate will be considering a series of bills that truly impact